



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

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# REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1927.

ROTHERHAM:

HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE

1928.







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HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1927.

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(COUNCILLOR W. BROOKE, J.P.)

*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN W. WORMALD, O.B.E., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR G. MITCHELL.

ALDERMAN P. B. COWARD, J.P.

„ R. DEWAR.

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

„ G. A. BARKER.

„ F. A. BARLOW.

COUNCILLOR W. J. CLARK.

„ H. GUEST.

„ F. HARPER.

„ W. MANN.

„ T. R. W. ORRELL.

COUNCILLOR T. H. RAMSDEN.

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SUB-COMMITTEES:

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SUB-COMMITTEE.



Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Rotherham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN—ALDERMAN W. WORMALD, O.B.E., J.P.—AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I beg to submit, for your consideration, my Annual Report on the General Health Circumstances of the County Borough of Rotherham during the year 1927.

Once again it is my pleasure to record a solid advance against various menaces to Health, and although much is still wanting, and must of necessity remain so when idealism holds the balance, progress has been maintained.

The smoke nuisance, which from its ubiquitousness affects the lives of all, is being faced; the question of the accommodation of the mentally deficient is rapidly attaining a practical aspect; orthopædic treatment for those under 5 years of age, although only a small scheme, will, it is hoped, ultimately form a strong and valuable link with the School Medical Service.

With the advent of the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Cranworth Road, consideration should be given to the establishment of ultra-violet apparatus. In the treatment of rickets, a disease to which the child population of Rotherham is exceedingly liable, radiation has been consistently proved of great value.

The absence of X-ray apparatus continues to be felt more and more in the diagnosis and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary. The establishment of such apparatus at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium would be of great benefit both in obtaining earlier diagnosis and in assisting in the earlier discharge of cases from treatment.

The question of the dental treatment of expectant mothers and of tuberculous patients is one that in all probability will soon require consideration. In general, the average mouth is very septic, and sepsis should have no place in the treatment of either the consumptive patient or the pregnant woman.

Again, I would refer to the question of scavenging so far as this concerns the Public Health Department. Much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors, which could be devoted to more technical work, is taken up with the supervision of accommodation of house refuse, notwithstanding the valuable help derived from the Department of the Borough Engineer in reporting periodically on defective bins found in the process of collection. In some towns the system obtains whereby

the Corporation maintains bins for an annual charge of somewhere about 2/- per house. Under this scheme, whenever a bin is found defective it is immediately replaced by a new one, with the consequent saving of much departmental work. Moreover, there can be no interval between deficiency and replacement with its potential menace to health. The adoption of such a scheme in Rotherham is a matter worth consideration.

Again, may I refer to the ardent spirit of co-operation evinced throughout the Department by all the members of the staff? In this connection, the fortnightly discussion circle, held during the winter months of the past two years, has proved most valuable in cementing forces for good and in making each one in the various sub-departments realize there can be no self contained activity in Public Health, but that all individualistic effort is contributory to the larger conception of Hygiene.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you, Sir, as Chairman of the Public Health Committee, my sincere thanks for your great help in guiding the work of this Department. I do not think it is sufficiently understood by many, the amount of time and care you spend in your devotion to this public service, and your ready willingness at all times to advise in case of difficulty or doubt.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARR.

## SECTION I.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	5,893
Population (census), 1921 ... ..	68,045
Population (estimated), 1927 ... ..	70,080
Number of inhabited houses, 1921 ... ..	13,593
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921 ... ..	14,695
Rateable value ... ..	£377,019
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1,380

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following summary extracts from the vital statistics for the year are given :—

			Total.	Male.	Female.		
Births	{	Legitimate ...	1386	702	684	}	Birth rate ... 20.76
		Illegitimate ...	69	39	30		
Deaths	...	...	943	504	439		Death rate ... 13.46
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth						{	from sepsis ... 1
							from other causes 3
Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :							
Legitimate, 85.			Illegitimate, 188.			Total, 90	
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

In the tables which follow are given the detailed vital statistics of the County Borough.

Other tables of a more specific nature are incorporated in the later sections of this report dealing with Infectious Diseases generally, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Maternity and Child Welfare, Mental Deficiency, and Blind Persons.

In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year 1927. The inclusion of this is considered desirable by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of comparison with the figures for other areas, and relates to deaths **registered** in the calendar year which totalled 947.

The remainder of the figures relating to deaths in other tables of this report are those of the actual deaths which **occurred** during the year, totalling 943, and have been compiled locally.



CAUSES OF DEATH.					Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	M.	509	68	24	26	25	22	65	124	100	55
					F.	438	64	25	24	19	20	51	89	62	84
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2 Small-pox	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	...	M.	8	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	9	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	M.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	M.	13	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	13	3	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	M.	10	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	7	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	...	...	...	...	M.	30	1	2	3	1	1	7	8	6	1
					F.	15	3	—	2	—	1	5	1	3	—
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	M.	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	M.	43	—	—	1	3	7	16	14	2	—
					F.	25	1	—	—	3	8	9	3	1	—
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	M.	9	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
					F.	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	M.	39	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	13	5
					F.	46	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	11	7
13 Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	M.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
					F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	11	2
					F.	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	9	5
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	M.	46	—	—	—	1	1	4	16	17	7
					F.	49	—	—	—	1	2	5	17	11	13
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	M.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	8
					F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	M.	18	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	5	5
					F.	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	M.	77	19	10	9	1	3	11	16	6	2
					F.	50	12	13	7	2	2	1	5	3	5
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
					F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
					F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
22 Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	...	M.	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
					F.	11	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1927—Continued.

[illegible]

In the following table the vital statistics of the Borough in relation to the months of the year are given :—

				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1927
Rainfall—No. of wet days ... ..				17	15	20	14	12	15	14	22	19	19	17	13	197
Inches of rain ... ..				1.25	1.20	2.16	1.88	1.07	2.52	2.47	4.84	3.84	1.89	2.75	2.28	28.15
Maximum daily fall—day ... ..				28th	7th	25th	9th	4th	18th	6th	18th	6th	22nd	19th	24th	—
Maximum daily fall—inches ... ..				.38	.23	.58	.53	.38	.60	.81	1.03	.88	.80	.56	.90	—
Births— Legitimate ... ..				127	126	130	132	111	105	105	117	117	108	109	99	1386
Illegitimate ... ..				11	7	4	4	8	4	7	5	7	5	5	2	69
Total ... ..				138	133	134	136	119	109	112	122	124	113	114	101	1455
Birth rate ... ..				23.63	22.78	22.95	23.29	20.37	18.66	19.18	20.89	21.23	19.35	19.52	17.30	20.76
Deaths— Gross ... ..				96	156	147	74	81	67	73	67	71	74	70	81	1057
Outward transfers ... ..				15	20	21	12	17	10	11	9	8	9	10	13	155
Inward transfers ... ..				4	4	6	3	—	5	3	4	3	5	2	2	41
Nett ... ..				85	140	132	65	64	62	65	62	66	70	62	70	943
Death rate ... ..				14.55	23.97	22.60	11.13	10.96	10.62	11.13	10.62	11.30	11.99	10.62	11.99	13.46
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ... ..				17	29	26	9	9	4	11	6	3	2	7	8	131
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths				123	218	194	66	76	37	98	49	24	18	61	79	90
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..			—	2	—	4	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	Diphtheria ... ..			1	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	20	28	21	19	104
	Scarlet fever ... ..			11	5	12	8	12	8	12	21	18	25	22	20	174
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Erysipelas ... ..			3	4	6	5	2	11	5	3	4	11	7	2	63
	Pneumonia ... ..			91	158	95	32	33	33	26	26	25	34	29	24	606
	Chicken-pox ... ..			169	77	37	57	45	43	11	9	11	4	7	8	478
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
	Cerebro spinal fever ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Malaria ... ..			—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Measles ... ..			4	9	14	13	32	213	524	387	305	381	205	68	2155
	German measles ... ..			1	—	2	1	8	9	14	2	4	—	2	1	44
	Puerperal fever ... ..			—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..			1	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	13
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	7
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	7
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males			9	9	11	6	6	10	5	10	9	12	4	6	97
	Females			5	8	10	6	6	10	7	2	7	4	5	2	72
	Other forms of tub'culosis— Males			—	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	—	17
	Females			4	—	1	1	3	3	—	4	5	1	2	1	25
DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	1	3	2	16
	Scarlet fever ... ..			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Whooping cough ... ..			4	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	26
	Diphtheria ... ..			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	4	17
	Typhoid fever ... ..			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Influenza ... ..			5	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	39
	Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)			1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	8
	Tuberculosis— respiratory ... ..			4	6	8	8	4	5	2	5	6	5	9	4	66
	,, other forms ... ..			4	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	15
	Bronchitis ... ..			9	16	11	5	4	2	1	3	3	2	2	5	63
	Pneumonia ... ..			11	38	28	6	5	8	5	5	8	9	8	6	137
	Malignant disease ... ..			6	6	5	9	7	6	8	6	7	5	5	12	82
	Diseases of circulatory system ... ..			12	11	11	8	6	6	11	2	7	5	7	6	92
	Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..			—	2	5	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	16



In the subsequent table the vital statistics of the Borough in relation to the various Wards are shown :—

					East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thorn- hill Ward	Mas- bro' Ward	Kimber- worth Ward	Total 1927
Estimated population ... ..					12588	8975	5680	6060	5246	7537	7358	7695	8941	70080
Number of houses ... ..					2830	2018	1277	1362	1179	1694	1654	1730	2010	15754
Acreage ... ..					742.016	121.500	519.228	430.500	563.000	300.000	197.300	411.300	2878.961	5893.805
Density of houses per acre ... ..					3.81	16.62	2.46	3.16	2.09	5.65	8.38	4.21	.70	2.67
Density of population per acre ... ..					16.96	73.89	10.94	14.08	9.32	25.13	37.29	18.71	3.11	11.90
Births—	Legitimate ... ..				244	143	75	59	141	268	157	150	149	1386
	Illegitimate ... ..				5	11	1	—	25	14	7	5	1	69
	Total ... ..				249	154	76	59	166	282	164	155	150	1455
	Birth rate ... ..				19.78	17.16	13.38	9.74	31.64	37.41	22.28	20.14	16.78	20.76
Deaths—	Gross ... ..				118	124	116	75	175	92	119	151	87	1057
	Outward transfers ... ..				2	1	49	1	97	1	—	3	1	155
	Inward transfers ... ..				5	7	2	2	5	5	6	3	6	41
	Nett ... ..				121	130	69	76	83	96	125	151	92	943
Death rate ... ..					9.61	14.48	12.14	12.54	15.82	12.74	16.98	19.63	10.29	13.46
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ... ..					27	14	6	7	11	11	18	24	13	131
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births ... ..					108	91	79	119	66	39	110	155	87	90
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..				17	2	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	27
	Diphtheria ... ..				18	35	19	8	2	9	5	3	5	104
	Scarlet fever ... ..				32	30	14	12	7	19	18	16	26	174
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	Erysipelas ... ..				9	10	6	9	13	1	6	7	2	63
	Pneumonia ... ..				89	109	34	40	78	38	101	63	54	606
	Chicken-pox ... ..				127	105	33	29	66	24	60	16	18	478
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..				—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..				—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Malaria ... ..				1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Measles ... ..				508	293	128	123	144	232	354	285	88	2155
	German measles ... ..				10	10	10	6	1	4	3	—	—	44
	Puerperal fever ... ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..				1	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	13
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..				—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	7
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..				1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	7
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males				15	8	4	13	6	11	17	14	9	97
	Females				14	11	5	4	9	9	8	7	5	72
	Other forms of tuberculosis— Males				4	3	—	—	2	2	1	4	1	17
	Females				7	3	1	1	5	—	3	4	1	25
DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..				1	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	2	16
	Scarlet fever ... ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Whooping cough ... ..				9	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	—	26
	Diphtheria ... ..				6	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	17
	Typhoid fever ... ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Erysipelas ... ..				—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Influenza ... ..				2	7	2	5	4	2	10	2	5	39
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 yrs)				3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	8
	Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..				5	11	2	5	3	15	12	10	3	66
	other forms ... ..				2	1	2	2	1	—	3	3	1	15
	Bronchitis ... ..				10	10	3	7	8	9	7	5	4	63
	Pneumonia ... ..				19	19	9	11	10	7	21	24	17	137
	Malignant disease ... ..				7	15	7	7	6	11	8	12	9	82
	Diseases of circulatory system ... ..				9	19	3	13	6	8	14	16	4	92
	Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..				4	1	3	1	2	—	—	2	3	16

The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1927, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

(Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns. As the registration of stillbirths did not come into operation until 1st July, 1927, no stillbirths are included.)

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.					
		All causes.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years.	Total deaths under one year.	Certified by registered medical practitioners.	Inquest cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No inquest.	Uncertified causes of death.	
England and Wales...	...	16.7	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.57	0.51	6.3	69	91.7	6.6	0.7*	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.		17.1	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.49	0.46	8.3	71	91.9	6.6	0.9*	0.6
155 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000).		16.4	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.58	0.41	5.0	68	92.7	5.8	0.3*	1.2
London ...	...	16.1	11.9	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.39	0.51	7.5	59	90.3	7.9	1.8*	0.0
Rotherham ...	...	20.8	13.5	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.37	0.24	0.56	0.41	5.5	90	94.2	4.3	0.2*	1.3

\*The Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1927, provided for the registration of deaths on a certificate of the Coroner after P.M. without inquest. These percentages relate therefore to 8 months of the year only.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the years 1923-1927 for Rotherham alone are summarised herewith :—

YEAR.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.				
	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years.	Total deaths under one year.	Deaths under one week.	Deaths under one month.	Maternal deaths.
1923 ...	23.85	11.30	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.25	0.68	0.18	3.6	100	27	52	0.6
1924 ...	23.88	12.75	—	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.91	0.26	18.4	96	20	41	1.8
1925 ...	22.27	12.74	—	—	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.96	0.27	7.0	83	23	36	6.4
1926 ...	21.82	10.34	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.83	0.30	5.8	65	19	23	2.6
1927 ...	20.76	13.46	—	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.23	0.37	0.94	0.21	5.5	90	19	36	2.7
Average ...	22.52	12.12	—	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.17	0.86	0.24	8.1	87	22	39	2.8



## SECTION II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### HOSPITALS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is well equipped with hospitals provided by the Local Authority for (1) tuberculosis, (2) maternity, (3) infectious diseases, and (4) small-pox.

All, with the exception of the Tuberculosis Hospital which is just outside the Borough boundary, are within the area, and each is of easy access.

The following summary gives details of each :—

Name of hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	Accommodation.
Oakwood Hall	Moorgate Street	Tuberculosis	(70 beds for C. B. of Rotherham. 30 beds for W. R. C. C.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity	12 beds.
Isolation Hospital	Badsley Moor Lane	Infectious diseases	64 beds.
Kimberworth Hospital	Kimberworth	Small-pox	17 beds.

No institutional provision is made specifically for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the area.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor ambulances, one specifically used for small-pox, and one for the other infectious diseases requiring removal to the Isolation Hospital.

Accidents and non-infectious cases continue to be dealt with by the Police in a highly efficient manner.



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These, which are all provided by the Local Authority, are herewith classified in tabular form.

Name of Centre.	Situation.	Purpose.	Accommodation. Visits in 1927.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity and Child Welfare	4432
St. George's Hall	Effingham Street	Do.	3309
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Frederick Street	Tuberculosis	3069
Venereal Diseases Dispensary	Frederick Street	Venereal diseases	7860

There are no day nurseries in Rotherham, and the two School Clinics at Ferham House and St. George's Hall are under the control of the Local Education Authority.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are as under :—

*WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
*H. L. BARKER, M.D., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
*J. MUNRO CAMPBELL, M.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Sanatorium Medical Officer.
*MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (4), (5)	Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. G. TRINDER (1)	District Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (4), (5)	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (4)	Chief Clerk.
*MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (6)	Senior Health Visitor.
*MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (6), (7), (8)	Health Visitor.
*MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (6)	Health Visitor, and Inspector of Midwives.
*MISS M. F. SENIOR (6), (7), (9)	Health Visitor, and Nurse, Venereal Clinic.
*MISS P. E. JACKSON (6), (7)	Health Visitor, and Mental Deficiency Visitor.
*MISS E. HILL (7), (9)	Nurse, Tuberculosis Dispensary.
MISS E. EVERATT (7), (8)	Matron, Isolation Hospital.

*MISS A. SMEETON (7)	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS W. TULETT (6), (7)	Home Sister, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS A. BUFFHAM (6), (7)	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
*MISS M. I. FROST (6), (7)	Sister, Ferham House Maternity Home.
MR. R. LEEMAN.	Disinfector.
MR. F. JESSOP.	Venereal Diseases Orderly.
G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector. (Part time).
J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Analyst. By fees.
Detective Inspector F. SHORE.	Inspector of Common Lodging Houses. (Part time).
MISS N. BROOKES.	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Three Clerks.
Ferham House Maternity Centre.	One Clerk.

\*Salary contribution by Exchequer grants.

#### Qualifications.

- (1) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Inspector).
- (2) Do. do. (Meat and other Foods).
- (3) Certificate, San. Insp. Assoc. Exam. Bd. (Sanitary Inspector).
- (4) Certificate, Board of Education, Building Construction.
- (5) Certificate, City and Guilds Institute, Plumbing.
- (6) Certificate, Central Midwives Board.
- (7) General Trained Nurse.
- (8) Fever Trained Nurse.
- (9) Certificate, Gynaecological Training.

### REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES.

There are two maternity homes in the Borough, both registered under the provisions of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924, Part X. They have been conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner. During the year, there were no fresh applications for registration.

### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is no scheme provided by the Local Authority for professional nursing in the home of either (a) general cases or (b) infectious cases.

A grant, however, of £50 a year is made by the Corporation to the Rotherham District Nursing Association, whose valuable work cannot be too highly praised. Advice of a general or special nature is also available in the case of certain infectious diseases, such as measles or pneumonia, in the course of the routine visits of the Health Visitors.

## MIDWIVES.

There are twenty-three midwives, to whom no subsidy is granted, in practice in the County Borough.

Two midwives, who, by the approval of the Central Midwives Board, undertake the training of pupils from the Municipal Maternity Home, are paid by the Local Authority at the rate of 7/6 per case.

## CHEMICAL WORK.

Chemical investigations are carried out by the Public Analyst on behalf of the Local Authority, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and the Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector being the authorised Inspectors under the Acts.

In Section V. of this report details are given of samples taken, summonses issued, convictions obtained, and the amounts of the penalties received.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The local Acts, general adoptive Acts, special local Regulations, and Bye-laws relating to the public health, in force in the area, together with the dates at which the provisions became operative, are as follow :—

## LOCAL ACTS.

The First Public Health Supplement Act, 1852.

Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1863.

Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1870.

Rotherham Borough Extension and Sewerage Act, 1879.

Rotherham Corporation Act, 1904.

Rotherham Corporation Act, 1911.

Rotherham Corporation Act, 1915.

Rotherham Corporation Act, 1921.

Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924.

## GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Public Libraries Act.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 in force as follows :—

Part 2. (Streets and Buildings) Sections, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, and 33.

Part 3. (Sanitary Provisions) Sections 34, 36, 43, 48, 49, 50, and 51.



Part 4. (Infectious Diseases) Sections 52, 55, 56, 63, and 64.

Part 5. (Common Lodging Houses) Sections 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75.

Part 7. (Police) Section 78 (Regulations as to Street Traffic) Sections 79, 80, 85, and 86.

Part 8. (Fire Brigade) Sections 87, 88, 89, and 90.

Part 10. (Miscellaneous) Section 93.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 26, 30, 35, 37, 45, 51, and 55.

#### SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Measles and German Measles, 1920.

#### BYE-LAWS.

Nuisances, the Keeping of Animals, and the Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, 1893.

Slaughterhouses, 1893.

Common Lodging Houses, 1893.

Locomotives on Highways, 1901.

Houses Let in Lodgings, 1920.

Offensive Trades, 1922.

Pleasure Fairs, 1922.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, 1923.

Maternity Homes, 1925.

New Streets and Buildings, 1925.

**Drainage of Existing Buildings** 1926.

## SECTION III.

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### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1927 from all sources were as follow :—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield) 700,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation) 1,600,000 gallons per day.

From Ulley (Rotherham Corporation). Total, 38,644,000 gallons.

The new service reservoir at Kimberworth, with a capacity of two million gallons, was opened by the Mayor, Councillor W. Brooke, on Thursday, 12th May, 1927, and has since been in regular use.

The total service reservoir capacity now available is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons, which is equivalent to  $1\frac{4}{5}$ th days supply for the town.

The whole of the distribution in the Borough is effected by gravitation, pumping only being employed regularly to feed Langsett water into the Boston overhead tank, and occasionally to supply a small quantity of Ulley water to the Cranworth service reservoir.

A new system of mains has been laid during the year to afford a supply to 217 new houses on the Meadowbank site.

The general condition of the town mains is being steadily improved, both by renewal of the older pipes with concrete lined pipes of increased capacity, and by the continued scraping of mains which are partially choked with incrustation, but otherwise in a satisfactory condition.

The second instalment of the new system of waste detection by Deacon meters is now being put into operation, and will include most of the Holmes district. This method affords a more rapid and economical means of locating leakage from mains, service pipes, or fittings.

The moorland water (Derwent and Langsett supplies) has a total hardness of about 3%, and the excellent quality of the whole of the supply water has been repeatedly confirmed by tests and by the continued absence of complaints.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The supervision of rivers and streams in the County Borough rests with the West Riding Rivers Board.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

By means of a high level and a low level sewer, the sewage of the greater part of Rotherham is conveyed to the Aldwarke Sewage Works on the banks of the river Don. The method of purification is by the bio-aeration process.

The village of Thorpe Hesley has a separate sewerage system and sprinkler filter, and the sewerage from Blackburn is treated by the adjacent disposal works of the City of Sheffield.

Cesspools exist in outlying and unsewered parts of the district.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the past year 14 privies connected with dwelling houses were abolished or converted to water closets, and the following numbers remain :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	51
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	164
					<hr/>
					215
					<hr/>

No attempt at present is being made to deal with the privies outside the drainage area, but the conversion of several of the others is in hand.

The number of pail closets connected with dwelling houses remains unaltered, but several have been added to factories in situations outside the drainage area.

The number of waste water closets and trough closets also remains unaltered, whilst the ordinary water closets with separate flushing cisterns have increased with the increasing number of houses erected.

## SCAVENGING.

The cleansing of privies and cesspools, and the removal and disposal of house refuse, are undertaken by the Cleansing Department of the Borough Engineer.

Privies in the urban parts of the Borough are emptied every fortnight. Those in the rural parts are emptied every 8 weeks or more frequently as required.

Pail closets, fixed ashpits, cesspools, and moveable bins are emptied weekly.

The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of during 1927 amounted to 27,073 tons, and represents 20.3 cwts per 1000 population per day.

Refuse was disposed of by means of incineration at the Destructor and controlled tipping. Four of the five tips of the Borough are reclaiming low lying areas which, when completed, will be used as recreation grounds.



The percentage of refuse tipped was 78.8%, and incinerated 21.2%.

Street cleansing is undertaken by the Highways Department of the Borough Engineer.

There are **63** miles of roads in the Borough, of which approximately 11 miles are cleansed daily.

6 do. 3 times per week.

20 do. twice per week.

26 do. once weekly.

The total number of gullies cleansed during the year was **26,706**.

The provision and maintenance of refuse bins for the storage of house refuse continues to demand a great deal of attention on the part of the Sanitary Inspectors. The cost of the bin when provided, say about 8/6, is out of all proportion to the amount of departmental work, both supervisory and clerical, involved in its renewal.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, together with a statement of the sanitary work performed by the Female Health Visitors.

[illegible]

## FEMALE STAFF.

Inquiries in respect of various infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2212
Visits to houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ „ public lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
„ „ outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1061

In the following summary, details are given of the defects remedied :—

Drains cleansed, relaid, repaired, trapped etc.	...	...	...	...	...	333
Water closets rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	120
„ provided (additional)	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	63
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	40
Moveable bins provided in place of wet ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	9
Moveable bins provided in place of dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	97
Moveable bins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	479
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	120
Damp houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stagnant water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	60
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	135
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired or disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	106
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sink wastes renewed, repaired or disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	99
House floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	44
Defective plaster and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	78
Ranges and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	68
Set pots renewed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Window and door defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	54
Manure pits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	7
Urinals rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	1
Street nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cowkeepers' premises improved	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	19

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year considerable progress was made towards dealing with the large question of smoke abatement. Following negotiations between the two Councils of the City of Sheffield and the County Borough of Rotherham, a Joint Committee was formed on 1st July, 1927, to whom were delegated all the powers relating to the abatement of nuisance from smoke, conferred by the Public Health Act 1875, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act 1926, as regards the areas comprised in the City of Sheffield and the County Borough of Rotherham. Under the arrangements made by the Joint Committee, one assistant Inspector was delegated to Rotherham to act under the direct supervision of the Chief Smoke Inspector. The Officer appointed commenced work on December 5th. During the short time till the end of the year, the main work was devoted to obtaining the number of chimneys in the Borough and what each served.

The following statement gives the details :—

	Chimneys.	Boilers.	Furnaces.
Chimneys serving boilers ... ..	36	86	—
Chimneys serving boilers and furnaces ... ..	7	8	19
Chimneys serving furnaces exempted under the Public Health Act, 1875 ... ..	44	—	65
Chimneys serving furnaces exempted under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926 ... ..	177	—	216
	—	—	—
	264	94	300
	===	=	===

Previously, in May, 1926, the Council had adopted the limits of black smoke emission in use in Sheffield, namely :—Where there is one boiler attached to chimney, two minutes in the hour ; where there are two boilers attached to chimney, 3 minutes in the hour ; where there are three boilers attached to chimney, 4 minutes in the hour ; and where there are four or more boilers attached to chimney, 6 minutes in the hour. Acting in conformity with these standards, the following additional work was performed :—

Number of works visited ... ..	53
„ of observations made ... ..	7
„ of minutes of smoke emitted ... ..	34
„ of advisory visits paid ... ..	4
„ of intimations served ... ..	4

During the time under review no statutory notices were served.

The measurement of ultra-violet radiation was continued during the year, commencing on May 1st. Owing to the absence of any significant disparity between the records obtained during 1926 at the seven stations, observations were confined to two points, namely, the Town Hall and the Sewage Works. The results again show only a very slight variation in favour of the latter station, so



that it would appear there is little to choose, so far as ultra-violet radiation is concerned, between the centre and the outskirts of the Borough, with this exception, that during the two preceding years the point of maximum intensity was at Kimberworth Hospital. This neighbourhood is fortunate in being out of the direct line of prevailing winds and valley formation linking the rest of the Borough with Sheffield and also with the smoke of Rotherham.

A comparison between the daily averages for the Borough as a whole from 1st May to the middle of October during 1926 and 1927 shows that 1926 was the brighter year, the figures being 4.0 and 3.05. It is interesting to note that from mid October until the end of the year there was a gradual falling off in ultra violet radiation, till in the last two weeks there was for each day an average reading of 0.2.

In conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, observations were taken during the whole year with the soot deposit gauge which is erected on the roof of the Town Hall. The following table gives the monthly details as supplied to the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution:—

Month.	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids. dissolved grammes.	Total insoluble matter. grammes.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
				Total. insoluble.	Total. soluble.	Total. solids.
January ... ..	32.50	.252	.831	28.93	8.78	37.71
February ... ..	31.14	.258	.711	24.75	8.99	33.74
March ... ..	45.42	.221	.807	28.11	7.68	35.79
April ... ..	42.43	.193	.680	23.68	6.71	30.39
May ... ..	25.84	.143	.592	21.53	5.20	26.73
June ... ..	68.59	.247	.778	28.28	8.96	37.24
July ... ..	63.47	.161	.459	16.69	5.84	22.53
August ... ..	115.45	.267	.489	17.77	9.70	27.47
September ... ..	71.57	.188	.638	23.19	6.84	30.03
October ... ..	48.78	.251	.735	26.73	9.11	35.84
November ... ..	60.56	.203	.508	18.46	7.37	25.83
December ... ..	62.83	.295	.702	25.52	10.73	36.25
Average ... ..	55.71	.223	.661	23.64	7.99	31.63

It will be seen that the equivalent of 31.63 tons of solid matter was deposited monthly per square mile in Rotherham, comprising 23.64 tons of insoluble and 7.99 tons of soluble matter.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1927 :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers in hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers in rags and bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							—
							96
							==

During the year one business of a fish frier ceased, two new businesses were commenced, and two applications for the consent of the Council to the establishment of the business of a fish frier were refused.

One fish frier was cautioned on account of lack of cleanliness.

The blood drying business at the Public Slaughterhouse ceased during the year, and the plant has been dismantled.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The seven common lodging houses in the Borough were visited frequently, many of the visits being paid during night time.

On no occasion during the night visits were the whole of the beds occupied, there being from 30 to 85 beds unoccupied out of a total of 269.

In spite of the old condition of several of the premises they were maintained in a cleanly condition.

#### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The following statement gives details relating to houses-let-in-lodgings :—

Number on the register	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	57
Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	8
Discontinued (let to one family)	...	...	...	...	...	13

There was a satisfactory response to the letters which were sent out to the occupiers of these premises reminding them of the bye-laws referring to annual cleansing.

At least one salutary result of the provision of new houses by the Corporation has been the marked reduction in the number of houses-let-in-lodgings, many of which were structurally unfit for the purpose they served, and in which a reasonable standard of home-life and privacy was impossible.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Periodical inspections were made of the tents, vans, and sheds in the Borough during 1927.

The provisions of the bye-laws relating to these structures were conformed to by the occupiers.

Apart from those which arrived and stayed for a few days only, including those which accompanied the annual Fair, 9 vans arrived during the year, 2 of which stayed for about 2 months and then left the Borough along with several others ; the other 7 were still in the Borough at the end of the year, when there was a total of 28 vans and other similar structures.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The registered workshops in the Borough are as follow :—

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)						...	...	12
								120

The accompanying statement relating to the outworkers' list (Sec. 107) gives particulars of homework :—

Nature of work.	Lists received from employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.				Sending once in the year.	
	List.		Outworkers.		List.	Outworkers.
			Workmen.			
Wearing apparel making, etc. ...	Feb.	July	Feb.	July		
	2	1	2	1	...	...
	3		3		...	...

Details of the inspection of factories and workshops, including inspections made by the Female Health Visitors, are given herewith :—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written. notices.	Verbal. notices.
Factories (including factory laundries) ... ..	15	3	3
Workshops and workplaces ... ..	111	1	7
	126	4	10



In the following statement particulars of the defects found in factories and workshops are given :

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	10	10
Other nuisances ... ..	1	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation ... ..	2	3*
Insufficient means of escape in case of fire ... ..	1	1
	14	15

\* One outstanding from 1926 was remedied during 1927.

During 1927 the following complaints were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, (S.5) :—

Uncleanliness of factory bakehouses ... ..	2
Uncleanliness of workshops ... ..	2
Defective sanitary accommodation in factories ... ..	2
Insufficient fire escape in factory ... ..	1
No provision for carrying away fumes from an iron-heater in workshop ... ..	1
	—
	8

The whole of these matters were remedied during the year.

### CANAL BOATS.

Owing to the pressure of other work of the Department, fewer visits were paid to the canal wharf and to canal boats during 1927.

On 17 occasions there were no boats at the wharf when visited by the Inspector.

The following statement summarises the work :—

Number of canal boats inspected ... ..	8
Number of infringements found ... ..	0
Number of cases of infectious diseases on board ... ..	0
Number of children under 12 years of age on board :	
Males ... ..	1
Females ... ..	5
	— 6

Number of adults on board :

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
						—	16
						—	
							22

The boats examined were in good condition, kept in a cleanly state, and were not overcrowded.

### SCHOOLS.

Throughout the year there has been the closest co-ordination between the work of the School Medical Service and that of the Public Health Department, in relation to the health of the scholars, and for preventing the spread of infectious disease. The general outline of this scheme of co-operation was given in the report for the year 1925. During 1926, the first batch of children under the child welfare scheme reached school age, and over 200 record cards, giving their medical history, as far as was known, were handed over to the School Medical Officer. This was continued during 1927, when 514 cards were transferred.

## SECTION IV.

### HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1927 are given :—

#### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total (including those given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	...	322
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
	(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	260
	(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	45

#### I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	2214
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	84
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	7
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	46

#### II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	1783
--	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

#### III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

##### A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices —	
	(a) By owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—

##### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	75
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices						
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	46
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—

##### C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	...	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	—
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	—



Twelve back-to-back houses and five other unfit dwellings were demolished for street improvement purposes: of these, 8 had been represented as unfit for human habitation, and closing orders had been made; one other unfit house which had been represented for closure was demolished voluntarily by the owner. In addition, six other unfit dwelling-houses, four of which had been represented for closing orders, were closed voluntarily by the owners.

During 1927 it was not found possible to deal formally with the various scheduled unhealthy areas in the Borough, but at the end of the year, in the case of one unhealthy area, a great improvement was being made by the conversion of 32 back-to-back houses into 16 through houses, the re-draining of the property, the conversion of the privies, and the paving of the yards.

During the consideration of the need for new houses there is an aspect of the housing problem which is apt to be pushed into the background, but which is fairly prominent in the everyday work of the Health Department.

Apart from the abatement of actual nuisances in connection with dwelling-houses, a difficulty is often experienced in getting repairs effected to certain properties. Several owners and agents carry out repairs to some of their houses with very little pressure, whilst with regard to repairs to other houses they are peculiarly obstinate. When pressed for the reason for this preference, in most instances it was "rent arrears."

A reply to a notice for repairs ran as follows,—“I cannot afford to spend money on the present unworthy tenant. She owes me £40 arrears, and I am endeavouring to make her pay or leave the house. If I succeed in getting the house free, I shall be glad to do any reasonable repairs for a good tenant, but not this one.”

Another owner of a row of houses replied, “I have paid over £78 on repairs this year (1927), and have £200 arrears caused by the industrial dispute, and owing to the short time working am not getting it reduced.”

Yet another replied, “when these tenants pay their rent we shall be very glad to put their houses in thorough repair; at present we have not nearly enough in hand to pay the 2nd instalment of the rates. The repairs mentioned shall be done as soon as we have enough money to pay for them.”

Many other instances of rent arrears could be quoted. Of two in particular, where the occupiers were ejected, one owed £29 for rent and the other owed £18, in respect of houses let at 6s. 9d. per week including rates, yet the owner was prepared to forego the arrears in order to get rid of the tenants.

Improvements were made at eight farms, at three by the provision of covered drains, and at one by a large area of the yard being paved. Eleven cowsheds in all were improved by new floors or channels and by additional light and ventilation.

During October, 1927, a circular was sent to all milk producers drawing attention to the need for daily grooming of the cows, especially during the winter months when the animals are confined to the cowsheds at night and during the greater part of the day.

Although considerable improvement has been made in the conditions under which milk is produced, and milk cows are being kept in a cleaner and more healthy condition, it was necessary to caution producers on several occasions. On five occasions the cows were not being groomed satisfactorily, on seven occasions the sheds needed limewashing, on five occasions the sheds and yards were dirty, and on one occasion the ventilators were made up.

On the whole there has not been experienced any great difficulty with the farmers and dairymen, as they are realising the importance of producing milk in as clean and pure a condition as possible, and attending to its careful management after production.

All is not yet satisfactory, but the business of education is progressing.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, and the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, one hundred and ten visits to farms were made by the Veterinary Inspector, and 1077 bovines clinically examined for tuberculosis or other pathological conditions.

The tuberculin test was applied in three cases of suspected tuberculosis with a positive re-action in each case, the animals being ultimately slaughtered.

Three samples of milk from individual cows were taken and examined microscopically for tubercle bacilli with negative results.

Ten milch cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, post mortem examination in each case showing tubercular lesions. The total compensation paid amounted to £26 5s. and the salvage to £11 5s.

There is a considerable decrease in pathological affections of the udder of milch cows within the Borough. Farmers and dairymen are taking greater care in the examination of the udder and the selection of cattle of good quality prior to purchase, thus ensuring to a greater extent the production of purer and better milk.

During 1927 no applications were received for licences for the production or sale of graded milk in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Order.



## MEAT.

Slaughter-houses are so closely associated with our meat supplies that when considering the one, the other cannot be ignored.

The number of slaughter-houses in the County Borough is the same as given in the last annual report, namely, the Public Slaughter-house and six private slaughter-houses.

The figures of the total number of animals slaughtered in the private slaughter-houses during 1927 are not available. The majority of the slaughtering, however, continues to take place at the Public Slaughter-house, and the following figures, kindly supplied by the Superintendent, show the number of animals slaughtered there during the year:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,398
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,897
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,007
								<hr/>
								24,701
								<hr/>

In connection with the examination of the dressed animals, the greatest vigilance has to be exercised with regard to pigs slaughtered at the Public Slaughter-house.

The majority of the pigs are slaughtered for the wholesale trade, and are removed whilst warm, and in many instances almost immediately. The carcasses are split down to retail shops both within the Borough and in the areas of various Authorities outside the Borough.

As will be known, Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, do not apply to Public Slaughter-houses, and an Inspector has to be constantly present if all carcasses are to be examined before removal.

During the latter part of the year every effort was made to examine the whole of the offal and carcasses dressed at the Public Slaughter-house, and it was clearly revealed that unless this is done much diseased meat or offal may find its way to the retailer or making up place. This chiefly refers to tuberculosis, and in many cases only careful examination by the Inspector revealed instances where tuberculosis was present in the mesenteric or the submaxillary lymphatic glands.



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The difficulty is not with obvious cases of disease, but with hidden cases which are only discovered by detailed and careful inspection of every part likely to be affected with the disease.

Frequent visits were paid to the whole of the slaughter-houses, including the Public Slaughter-house, at which place during the latter part of the year an Inspector was present practically the whole time slaughtering was in progress.

The total number of visits paid during 1927 was 1482.

In addition to the written notices of regular slaughter at the private slaughter-houses, the following other notices were received in compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :—

Nature of notices.	Notices received.	Number visited.
<b>A. Private premises (other than private slaughterhouses) :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	43	43
Emergency slaughter (in the Boro') ... ..	12	12
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection and sale ... ..	3	3
<b>B. Private slaughterhouses :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	16	15
Emergency slaughter ... ..	3	3
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection ... ..	4	4
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	26	26
	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>

Tuberculosis continues to predominate amongst the causes of food condemnation, and during 1927 it was responsible for 74.6 per cent. of the total weight of fresh meat and offal condemned.

Johne's disease, a disease affecting the intestines of cattle and giving rise to diarrhoea, appears to be increasing amongst the animals entering the Rotherham slaughter-houses.

If the animal is slaughtered before the disease becomes advanced little or no alteration can be found in the flesh, but if the disease is of long standing the flesh becomes unfit for food.

Records of intestines condemned are not kept and the number of cases of the disease found cannot be given, but the number of cases seen in the slaughter-house has increased during the past few years.



During last year three carcasses of beef were condemned on account of the effects of the disease.

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1927, as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of					Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	...	...	...	...	57	11	41	29	138
Portions of carcasses	...	...	...	...	9	—	2	—	11
Heads (including tongues)	...	...	...	...	90	—	—	219	309
Heads (only)	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Lungs	...	...	...	...	531	2	13	256	802
Livers	...	...	...	...	360	3	84	295	742
Tripes or stomachs	...	...	...	...	138	—	—	5	143
Spleens	...	...	...	...	132	—	2	110	244
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	46	—	—	—	46
Hearts	...	...	...	...	30	—	—	9	39
Udders	...	...	...	...	80	—	—	—	80
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	...	...	...	...	224	—	—	209	433

Total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned ... 31 tons 13½ cwts.

Particulars of the tuberculous meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1927 are given herewith :—

Number of								Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	13	58
Portions of carcasses (quarters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	6
Heads (including tongues)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	—	219	302
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	—	238	733
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	—	197	391
Tripes or stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	—	3	134
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	—	104	233
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	—	3	28
Udders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	—	—	23
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	—	206	435
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	12

Total weight of tuberculous meat and offals condemned ... 23 tons 13¾ cwts.

The following summary gives an analysis of whole carcasses condemned on account of disease or conditions other than tuberculosis :—

Condition or disease which rendered the meat unfit for food.							Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs	Total.
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	1	—	3
Braxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	2
Swine erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	6
Johne's disease and hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Tranmatic pericarditis and hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Nephritis and hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	3
Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	30	4	37
Emaciation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	4	—	4
Rachitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Immature	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	3
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	4	2	7
Congested	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	3
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
							14	9	41	16	80

With the coming into operation of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, the practice of dusting a powder on lambs to prevent sweating, and on the lumbar region of beef to keep away flies, appears to have ceased. The powder usually contained some preservative, frequently a boron compound. Now, however, the butcher relies more on the cleanly and the drier dressing of carcasses to withstand the ravages accompanying the warm weather.

The improvement in the transporting of meat is being maintained.

Rotherham continues to be free from butcher meat stalls, the whole of the butchers' premises being fixtures, except those of a few hawkers from vehicles who traverse the outskirts of the Borough. On no occasion were these found to be contravening the Meat Regulations.

One hundred and eighteen visits were paid to food factories and pork butchers' making up places. A satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained, and no food of a doubtful character was found.

#### OTHER FOODS.

The following table gives the details of food other than fresh killed butcher meat condemned during 1927 as unfit for human food :—

										Number.	Weight in lbs.
Frozen or chilled meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1346
Fish...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	170
Fish (barrels)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Prawns (tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	11
Tinned food (tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	—
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	45
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	—

Forty one certificates of unsoundness were given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

In the subsequent tables details are given of the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Milk and Cream Regulations, the Condensed Milk Regulations, etc.

The following is a summary of the samples procured for analysis during the year :—

Total No.	Nature of sample.	Genuine		Not reported as genuine.		Formal samples			
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Prosecu- tions in- stituted.	Dismissed or with- drawn.	Convic- tions.	Penalties including costs.
108	Milk ... ..	92	4	11	1	5	1	4	£21 11 6
7	Condensed milk ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cream ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Preserved cream ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Butter ... ..	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Margarine ... ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Lard ... ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Cocoa ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sponge buns ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sausages ... ..	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
2	Polony ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	Potted meat ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Vinegar ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Pepper ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Baking powder ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Glycerine ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sweet spirit of nitre	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Olive oil ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Camphorated oil ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ammoniated tinc- ture of quinine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Liquorice powder ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
197		96	86	11	4	5	1	4	£21 11 6



The following summary gives particulars of the samples not reported to be genuine and the action taken :—

Identifi- cation mark.	Article.	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken or result of prosecution.
		Fats.	Non-fats.	Water.	
39	Milk ...	2.87	8.51	88.62	Letter of caution.
44	Milk ...	3.55	8.48	87.97	Letter of caution.
50	Milk ...	2.70	9.17	88.13	Fined £5, including costs.
51	Milk ...	2.70	8.33	88.97	Fined £6/1/–, including costs.
52	Milk ...	2.57	9.03	88.40	Fined £5, including costs.
91	Milk ...	3.70	8.45	87.85	No action taken.
92	Milk ...	2.46	8.42	89.12	Summons dismissed.
99	Milk ...	2.74	9.01	88.25	Fined £5/10/6, including costs.
104	Milk ...	2.92	8.82	88.26	Letter of caution.
106	Milk ...	3.17	8.38	88.45	Informal “ appeal to the cow ” sample in connection with sample No. 92.
150	Milk ...	3.11	8.16	88.73	Letter of caution.
181	Milk ...	3.60	8.30	88.10	Letter of caution.
190	Sausages ...	Contained 288 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.			No declaration of presence of pre- servative made at time of pur- chase. Letter of caution to vendor.
193	Sausages ...	Contained 89 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.			No declaration of presence of pre- servative made at time of pur- chase. Letter of caution to vendor.
194	Polony ...	Contained a trace of sulphur dioxide probably present in one or more of the ingredients used in its manufacture.			Letter of caution to vendor.

In the following, details are given of the action taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917 :—

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.					Number in which preservative was reported to be present and per- centage of preservative found in each sample				
Milk ...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cream...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for an alysis to ascertain if the statements on the label were correct.									
(i) Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*
Total									2

\* Sample was free from preservative.

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample.					Percentage stated on statutory label.		
.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Below 35 per cent.		...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

None.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

None.

4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.

None.

The following is a summary of the quality of the various milk samples taken during the year :—

Total number of milk samples procured during 1927, 108.

Highest percentage of milk fat 6.5, associated with 8.87 per cent of non-fatty solids (March).

Highest percentage of non-fatty solids 9.39, associated with 3.55 per cent. of milk fat (February).

The quarterly average composition of the samples was as follows :—

Period.			Milk-fat.	Non-fatty solids.	No. of samples.
1st quarter	...	...	3.45	8.87	54
2nd quarter	...	...	3.30	8.85	15
3rd quarter	...	...	3.81	8.81	19
4th quarter	...	...	3.72	8.87	20
The whole year	...	...	3.57	8.85	108

During the year 15 milk samples were found to contain 4 per cent. or over of milk fat, and 29 samples to contain over 9 per cent. of non-fatty solids, 5 exceeding both 4 per cent. fat and 9 per cent. non-fats.

Five milk samples were taken in course of delivery. Five "appeal to the cow" samples were taken during the year, and the analyses are as follow:—

Milk fats.	Non-fatty solids.
3.07	9.20
3.75	9.35
3.02	8.84
3.09	8.83
3.17	8.38

Preservatives were found in the following articles analysed:—

Butter, 0.1 per cent boric acid.

Preserved cream, 0.29 per cent. boric acid.

Sausages, 288 parts per million sulphur dioxide.

Sausages, 322 „ „ „ „

Sausages, 89 „ „ „ „

Polony, a trace of sulphur dioxide.

Two samples of cream labelled "preserved cream" were obtained, one of which was free from preservative.

Two vendors of sausages which contained sulphur dioxide failed to declare the fact. They were cautioned, as also was the vendor of polony which contained a trace of the same preservative.



SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

During the year, the Council made an order under section 7, Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, extending the term of infectious disease to pemphigus neonatorum. This order was approved by the Ministry of Health, and came into operation as and from May 2nd.

The prevalence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Small-pox ... ..	—	13	68	30	27
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	30	53	49	23	104
Erysipelas... ..	38	29	64	42	63
Scarlet fever ... ..	272	459	296	196	174
Malaria ... ..	2	—	2	1	2
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	3	2	4	10	3
Continued fevers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	1	2	4	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	1	14	4	10	3
Measles ... ..	425	1120	1168	536	2199
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	8	15	20	14	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	129	179	215	177	169
Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	30	40	43	42	42
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	5	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	311	406	444	323	606
Chicken-pox ... ..	129	245	333	569	478
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Acute polio-encephalitis... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	4	13
*Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	7
Totals ... ..	1385	2578	2716	1979	3899

\* Pemphigus neonatorum became notifiable as and from 2nd May, 1927.

In the subsequent table particulars are given of the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year, showing age grouping, ward distribution, cases removed to hospital, and total deaths.

Notifiable disease.	No. of cases notified												Total cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.								Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.	
	At ages—years.												East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.			Kimberworth.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.											
Small-pox ...	27	1	2	1	1	5	6	3	—	2	5	1	17	2	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	27	—
Cholera (C) plague (P) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	104	—	2	4	4	54	20	4	1	2	—	—	18	35	19	8	2	9	5	3	5	92	17
Erysipelas ...	63	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	7	8	31	7	9	10	6	9	13	1	6	7	2	—	1
Scarlet fever ...	174	—	1	2	10	76	34	18	8	2	2	—	32	30	14	12	7	19	18	16	26	156	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Puerperal pyrexia ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	5	—
Puerperal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles and German measles ...	2199	209	282	255	292	982	50	8	8	2	—	—	518	303	138	129	145	236	357	285	88	4	16
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	606	91	56	55	30	77	23	20	53	41	69	30	89	109	34	40	78	38	101	63	54	—	137
Chicken-pox ...	478	30	45	48	45	245	15	1	5	1	—	—	127	105	33	29	66	24	60	16	18	1	—
Malaria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis :—Males	97	—	2	—	1	13	7	13	27	13	17	2	15	8	4	13	6	11	17	14	9	71	40
Females	72	1	—	—	—	9	5	10	31	6	6	3	14	11	5	4	9	9	8	7	5	62	26
Other forms of tuberculosis :—Males	17	—	—	—	1	4	6	2	1	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	2	1	4	1	14	10
Females	25	1	1	2	2	10	5	—	1	1	1	—	7	3	1	1	5	—	3	4	1	11	5
	3899	220	352	397	395	384	1481	175	82	156	83	131	43	622	254	254	336	358	583	425	213	446	260

It will be seen that the number of cases of infectious disease notified shows a very great increase—nearly double the figure for 1926. This is due mainly to measles, the periodic epidemic of which was only slightly less extensive than what obtained in 1922. It is highly satisfactory to note that only 16 deaths occurred.

The seriousness of pneumonia is well exemplified by the figures for the year, 606 cases having been notified, with 137 deaths.

Of encephalitis lethargica, 3 cases were notified, the ages being 7 years, 12 years, and 34 years. In no instance was the onset of the disease related historically to vaccination, the cases aged 7 and 34 both having been vaccinated in infancy, whilst that of 12 years was unvaccinated. Only one death, that of the patient of 12 years, occurred during the year.

Twenty-seven cases of small-pox were notified during 1927, and were admitted to the Kimberworth Hospital. The following table shows the cases grouped in five yearly periods, together with the vaccinal condition of the patients.

Age periods. Years.	Vaccinal condition at time of infection.				Totals.
	Vaccinated in infancy only.		Unvaccinated.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	—	—	4	1	5
5—10	—	—	1	3	4
10—15	—	—	3	5	8
15—20	—	—	1	1	2
20—25	—	—	—	—	—
25—30	—	—	—	—	—
30—35	—	—	—	—	—
35—40	1	1	—	—	2
40—45	—	—	—	—	—
45—50	1	—	—	—	1
50—55	2	—	—	—	2
55—60	1	—	—	1	2
60—65	—	—	—	—	—
65—70	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	5	2	9	11	27

It will be noticed that of the 27 cases 20 were unvaccinated ; the remaining seven had been vaccinated in infancy.

Of the seven patients who had been vaccinated in infancy  
 3 had 1 vaccination cicatrix.  
 3 had 2 vaccination cicatrices.  
 1 had 4 vaccination cicatrices.



It will also be seen that every one of these seven patients was thirty-five or more years old. No case occurred in any vaccinated persons under thirty-five years of age where vaccination had been performed prior to infection.

All cases were of the “ modified ” type of the disease, there were no deaths, and the average stay in hospital was 21.5 days.

In connection with the various outbreaks, 92 small-pox contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for short quarantine, and spent in all 164 days.

The policy of visiting all cases of chicken-pox, whether notified by medical practitioners or parents, was continued during the year for the purpose of differential diagnosis, 478 such visits being made.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed was 557.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the classification of cases removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, together with the results of treatment :—

Disease.	Cases notified during 1927	In hospital 31st Dec 1926	Admis-sions. 1927	Dis-charges 1927	Deaths 1927	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1927	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	174	20	156	147	1	28	7569
Diphtheria ...	104	1	92	53	15	25	3387
Typhoid fevers ...	3	3	2	4	1	—	127
Other diseases ...	—	—	43	41	1	1	795
Total ...	—	24	293	245	18	54	11878

The average number of patients daily was 32.

Comparative annual case figures are given in the following summary :—

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1923 ...	248	19	4	6	277
1924 ...	399	43	5	18	465
1925 ...	272	40	2	4	318
1926 ...	176	20	11	4	211
1927 ...	156	92	2	43	293
Total ...	1251	214	24	75	1564

The following complications occurred amongst the cases treated :—

Scarlet fever.			Diphtheria.			Enteric fevers.		Other diseases.	
Abscess of jaw	...	1	Strabismus	...	...	1	Phlebitis	...	1
„ knee	...	1	Nasal discharge	...	...	2			
„ neck	...	1	Laryngeal paralysis	...	...	2			
Bronchitis	...	1	Laryngeal obstruction			5			
Pneumonia	...	1	Palatal paralysis	...	...	10			
Secondary rash	...	2	Aural discharge	...	...	26			
Cardiac irregularity	...	5	Cardiac irregularity	...	...	30			
Aural discharge	...	10							
Rheumatism	...	15							
Nasal discharge	...	25							

There were 3 “return” cases of scarlet fever, and none of diphtheria. Tracheotomy was performed in the 5 cases of laryngeal obstruction.

### THE DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

During the year, 104 cases of diphtheria were notified, and 17 deaths recorded. Of the total cases 92 were treated in the Isolation Hospital, where 13 deaths occurred. The home treated cases numbered 12, of whom 4 died. During the first seven months of the year, eleven cases were notified, followed by 5 in August, and 20 in September. This rapid rise led to an arrangement being made with medical practitioners to swab other members of affected families, a procedure which had for its result the discovery of several earlier and milder cases. Attention was later focussed on Wellgate school, and the School Medical Officer was asked to examine for any suspected cases. On October 13th he examined all the children present, and took swabs from 17 children with signs of sore throat, nasal or ear discharge. On examination of these at the Public Health Laboratory, organisms similar to those causing diphtheria were found in three cases, one of the throat, and two of the ear. All the others were negative. After the isolation of these three children, with the exception of two cases which occurred later in the month, and were diagnosed at the earliest possible moment owing to the strict supervision in force, no further immediate cases were associated with the school in question. In all, 19 cases occurred in Wellgate school.

Towards the end of October, during which 28 cases were notified, a relative preponderance of cases occurring at St. Ann's school was observed, and the same routine was adopted as had been at Wellgate school. On November 4th, 25 swabs were examined from suspected children yielding diphtheria like organisms in 4 cases, 1 of nasal discharge, and 3 of aural discharge.

As the nose and ear cases which were found apparently positive were well and able to attend school, it was deemed advisable to examine all the children in the Borough known to be suffering from chronic nose and ear discharges. This, so far as it could be, was done at the School Clinics. In all, 47 cases were found



harbouring diphtheria like germs. Simultaneously, arrangements were made with the Pathological Department of Sheffield University to test the virulence of these organisms ; the suspected carriers were isolated in hospital ; and the susceptibility of each individual was determined by the Schick test. Of the 47 cases, 3 were found with virulent diphtheria organisms, all of them cases of ear discharge ; the other 44 were carriers of non-virulent diphtheroid germs, and were consequently discharged from quarantine.

It will be apparent that the financial gain consequent upon the utilisation of the most modern methods of differentiating virulent from non-virulent cases, enabling the latter to be discharged within a fortnight whom otherwise it would have been necessary to keep about 6 weeks, is considerable.

During December, a small outbreak occurred in one class of a school, the children becoming ill in quick succession. In searching for possible "carriers," it was found that the teacher, who was absolutely well, had virulent diphtheria germs in her throat. Following isolation, there were no further cases.

It may be of interest to record that the treatment adopted for the four carriers, one throat and three ears, was lavage with a concentrated solution of magnesium sulphate, in one case by gargling and in the others by syringing. Despite the previous chronicity of the otorrhoea in all three cases, the ears completely dried up under this treatment in a few weeks.

#### PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

During the year the Schick test was performed on 48 persons with 23 positive, 1 pseudo positive, 1 pseudo negative, and 23 negative re-actions.

Many of these cases tested were suspected carriers quarantined during the diphtheria epidemic in the later months of the year.

In the early part of the epidemic, the desire was expressed by several of the medical practitioners in the Borough for a demonstration of the technique of the Schick test and of toxoid anti-toxin administration. This was readily accorded, each practitioner himself being the "subject." In all, eight medical men, all Schick positive, were immunised, and at the same time thoroughly equipped to render service in this direction in their individual practices. In addition, seven of the Health Visitors and Nurses were also immunised.

#### SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

On application to the Health Department, concentrated diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to all medical practitioners for use in the Borough.

During the year 54 phials, equivalent to 252,000 units, were so supplied.



## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work performed in the Laboratory again shows an increase over that of the preceding year, more specimens having been examined in 1927 than in 1926.

In the following table details are given of the examinations made during 1927 :

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria ... ..	192	857	3	1052
Tuberculosis ... ..	84	481	—	565
Typhoid fever ... ..	3	43	—	46
Gonorrhoea ... ..	62	58	1	121
Syphilis... ..	1	1	—	2
Other examinations ... ..	12	35	1	48
Total ... ..	354	1475	5	1834

## NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table indicates the incidence of various non-notifiable acute infectious diseases prevalent amongst children attending the Public Elementary Schools :—

Disease.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Whooping cough ...	484	164	441	227	525
Mumps ... ..	97	316	465	214	160
Ringworm ... ..	377	346	596	709	637
Totals ... ..	958	826	1502	1150	1322

There were 39 deaths from influenza.

CANCER.

During the year, 82 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 63 in 1923, 76 in 1924, 85 in 1925, and 61 in 1926.

Details are furnished in the following table regarding the location of the disease together with the age and sex distribution.

Location of disease	Under 20 years M. F.	20—25 years		25—30 years		30—35 years		35—40 years		40—45 years		45—50 years		50—55 years		55—60 years		60—65 years		65—70 years		70—75 years		75—80 years		80—85 years		85 years & over		Total M. F.	Grand total.
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Buccal cavity	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	3	
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, M. liver & annexa F.	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	3 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1	2 1	1 1	1 3	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	11 10	21		
Peritoneum, intestines, M. and rectum F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 1	4 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	1 1	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	12 11	23			
Female genital organs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12			
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4			
Skin	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1		
Other organs	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	- -	2 2	1 1	- -	2 2	2 1	- -	- -	2 1	3 -	3 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 7	18			
Totals	...	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	7	6	2	7	5	5	7	8	6	3	2	5	1	-	2	37	45	82	

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1923-27 is as follows :—  
In 1923 the percentage was 7.9 ; in 1924, 8.4 ; in 1925, 9.4 ; in 1926, 8.3 ; and in 1927, 8.7.

## VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Apart from the School Clinic, where children may be treated, no special facilities exist in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons. The recent addition of a new contact block at the Isolation Hospital, with fitted bath, and with the steam steriliser available, will make the position easier in the event of the necessity arising in the case of adults.

Infected articles are dealt with by fumigation, and infected premises by a combination of spraying and fumigation.



## SECTION VII.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1927.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1927, was 987, classified as follows:—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
987	460	363	823	84	80	164

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table:—

Age periods. Years.			New cases.*				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	1	2	1
1-5	...	...	6	2	3	6	1	—	1	2
5-10	...	...	14	10	4	10	1	2	—	—
10-15	...	...	7	5	6	5	2	1	1	—
15-20	...	...	14	10	2	—	4	5	1	1
20-25	...	...	9	16	—	2	3	3	1	—
25-35	...	...	19	15	1	1	4	5	1	1
35-45	...	...	14	8	1	1	9	5	2	—
45-55	...	...	15	5	—	1	11	3	—	—
55-65	...	...	6	2	1	—	3	—	1	—
65 and upwards	...	...	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	107	78	18	28	40	26	10	5

\*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1927.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 6. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, no action was taken.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1926.

THE DISPENSARY.

During 1927, there were 3,069 attendances made by 1,000 persons, of whom 253 were new cases and contacts. On 31st December, 1927, a total of 767 cases remained on the Dispensary register, as shown in the following summary :—

Old cases.	New cases.	Transfers in, etc.	Transfers out.	Cured, etc.	Died.	Remaining.
747	253	9	94	102	46	767

The subsequent table shows the classification of (A) new cases and (B) contacts.

		PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
		Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.	
A. New cases examined during the year (excd. contacts).		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ...	61	38	14	12	—	1	10	11	61	39	24	23
(b)	Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	7	1
(c)	Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	11	10	11
B. Contacts examined during the year—													
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ...	5	1	10	4	—	—	1	4	5	1	11	8
(b)	Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	53	55	49
												=	253

The 71 non-tuberculous persons revealed the following conditions :—

Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bronchitis and other chest diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							—
							71
							=

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1927 classified as (a) pulmonary cases and (b) non-pulmonary cases, arranged according to the years in which they first came under public medical treatment:—

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																			
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					
				Class t.b. minus.	Class t.b. plus				Class t.b. minus.	Class t.b. plus				Class t.b. minus.	Class t.b. plus				
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			F.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Chil- dren	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	49	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	32	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Chil- dren	M.	25	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	83	2	14	4	20	38	2	5	1	6	46	1	9	4	14	
			F.	61	-	-	-	-	33	-	4	3	7	25	-	4	5	9	
		Chil- dren	M.	35	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	
			F.	42	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	
	CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR				24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.				121	1	4	-	5	14	-	1	1	2	4	-	1	1	2
	DEAD.	Adults	M.	13	-	9	9	18	3	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	9	9	
			F.	4	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	7	9	2	-	-	3	3	
Chil- dren		M.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
		F.	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Totals ... ..				550	5	35	16	56	124	3	13	16	32	120	1	14	24	39	



(b)  
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926					1927					
			Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Children	M.	3	1	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
			F.	2	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Children	M.	5	1	-	2	8	3	1	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	
			F.	4	1	1	4	10	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	3	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	
		Children	M.	3	2	-	3	8	3	2	-	6	11	4	4	1	2	11
			F.	2	-	1	4	7	4	-	1	1	6	4	1	1	9	15
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.			-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.			2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			4	2	3	7	16	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-		
DEAD.	Adults	M.	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Children	M.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Totals ... ..			32	8	13	32	85	11	4	4	13	32	9	5	2	11	27	

The following is a classification of all cases on the Dispensary register at the end of the year :—

		Pulmonary.				Non-pulmonary				Total.			
		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diagnosis completed	...	276	178	102	100	5	14	46	41	281	192	148	141
Diagnosis not completed	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-

During the year, 2,903 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

THE SANATORIUM.

The following summary gives particulars of the cases treated in the Sanatorium during the year :—

Number of patients in hospital.				1/1/27	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/27
Patients.	Adults.	M.	...	23	56	50	5	24
		F.	...	15	42	45	1	11
	Children.	M.	...	15	28	29	1	13
		F.	...	16	29	24	—	21
Observa- tion cases.	Adults.	M.	...	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	...	—	1	—	—	1
	Children.	M.	...	—	6	6	—	—
		F.	...	—	1	1	—	—
				69	164	156	7	70

The immediate results of the treatment of patients are given in the following table :—

						Under 3 months			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Total.	
						M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary tuberculosis	T.b. minus	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	3	4	4	—	2	6	—	—	—	20
		Improved	...	...	...	...	4	7	1	17	12	10	7	4	6	—	—	—	68
		No material improvement					...	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
		Died	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	T.b. plus	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	5	2	—	8	5	1	—	—	—	22
		No material improvement					...	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
		Died	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-pulmonary.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	
	Improved	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	1	14	
	No material improvement					...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Died	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Under 1 week.			1-2 weeks.			2-4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.				
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculous					...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Non-tuberculous					...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	6
	Doubtful					...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The average general distribution of beds available for Borough patients is as follows :—

Observation.	Sanatorium.	Hospital.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.
1	38	13	18	70

The 30 beds allocated to the West Riding patients are now used as follows :—			
Adult females.	Observation.	Children,	Total.
14	6	10	30

Surgical cases continue to account for a large number of “patient days,” and an increase in the number of beds available for Borough patients would be of great benefit.



Such provision as exists for X-ray reports on cases is very inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and the absence of an X-ray installation in the Sanatorium is a great handicap in the diagnosis and treatment of patients. This need appears to warrant urgent attention.

Ultra violet light will, it is hoped, soon be available for such tuberculous cases as benefit from this type of treatment.

The dental condition of many patients in the Sanatorium shows much need of attention, and some scheme of dental treatment, which would be available for really necessitous cases, would be very beneficial, and help materially towards their regaining good health.

The following are some details of the work carried on at the children's school :—

No. of children admitted to school during 1927 :

Boys 32	Girls 41	Total 73	
Unable to read or write upon admittance	...	...	29
Number of children re-admitted	...	...	10

The Patients Representative Committee continues its useful work in helping to look after the welfare of the inmates of the Sanatorium.

There have been several musical evenings during the winter, and fortnightly whist drives were a prominent and much enjoyed feature.

## SECTION VIII.

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### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The general scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases has remained very much the same.

The total number of new cases has increased from 180 to 195, the chief increase being cases suffering from syphilis. Of the 53 cases of syphilis, however, only 14 were of recent origin. In the course of the year 322 individuals attended the clinic. On the whole the regularity of attendance has improved. There has been a considerable increase in the in-patient treatment of females. The attendance of females for out-patient treatment has been very encouraging. There must be few cases of untreated venereal disease among males, and the attendance of those under treatment has been very good, most of them being very anxious to obtain a permanent cure. There must, on the other hand, be many women suffering from venereal disease who are not aware of the fact and who are, therefore, not under treatment.

In the following table details are given concerning patients dealt with during the last five years.

	1923			1924			1925			1926			1927		
	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1923.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1924.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1925.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1926.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1927.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic and suffering from :															
Syphilis ...	29	35	64	36	37	73	34	46	80	36	40	76	40	53	93
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	10	10
Gonorrhoea ...	8	55	63	12	65	77	42	107	149	68	81	149	79	81	160
Conditions other than venereal ...	—	25	25	1	31	32	1	45	46	—	55	55	8	51	59
Totals ...	37	115	152	49	133	182	77	202	279	104	180	284	127	195	322

Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1498	2314	7946	8469	7860
Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment during the year ...	—	30	110	37	206



In the following table is given the return relating to all persons who were treated at the Rotherham Centre during the year ended 31st December, 1927:—

	Syphilis.		Soft chancre.		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Number of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for ... ..	22	14	—	—	53	14	1	3	76	31
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ...	1	3	—	—	11	1	4	—	16	4
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	23	17	—	—	64	15	5	3	92	35
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time ... ..	37	16	9	1	70	11	41	10	157	38
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	60	33	9	1	134	26	46	13	249	73
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for ... ..	11	7	—	—	3	1	—	—	14	8
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	2	6	—	—	27	8	—	—	29	14
4 Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	2	2	7	—	28	2	—	—	37	4
6 Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ... ..	41	14	2	1	75	15	—	—	118	30
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ... ..	60	33	9	1	134	26	—	—	203	60
7 Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ... ..	782	355	10	9	806	352	68	26	1666	742
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ... ..	126	24	105	—	4840	320	37	—	5108	344
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	908	379	115	9	5646	672	105	26	6774	1086
8 Aggregate number of “ in-patient days ” of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ... ..	—	32	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	206
9 Examinations of pathological material:—	For detection of									
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre ... ..	Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other organisms		For Wassermann reaction.			
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..	5		123		—		—			
	—		—		—		209			

The following is a statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided :—

A.	Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :— Syphilis ... .. Soft chancre ... .. Gonorrhoea ... .. Conditions other than venereal ...	Rotherham  29 4 56 40	Yorkshire West Riding  20 6 23 10	Sheffield  1 — 1 —	Hull  1 — 1 —	Bolton  1 — — —	Leeds  — — — 1	London  1 — — —	TOTAL  53 10 81 51
	Total ... ..	129	59	2	2	1	1	1	195
B.	Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	4943	2834	72	5	1	2	3	7860
C.	Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of all patients residing in each area ... ..	131	76	—	—	—	—	—	207
D.	Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :— 1. Out-patient clinic ... .. 2. In-patient department ... .. to patients residing in each area.	440 7	246 —	18 —	3 —	1 —	— —	— —	708 7
E.	Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">Initial dose.      Final dose.</div> Stabilarsan ... .. .30 gm.      .60 gm. Sulpharsenol ... .. .24 gm.      .60 gm.							
F.	State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	Stabilarsan intravenously weekly, but with rests at 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th weeks combined with intramuscular injection of bismuth .2 gm. in the form of Bismostab. Total of 10 injections for the first course followed by two months' rest. Mist. pot. iod. et nuc. vom. given during 10th, 11th, and 12th weeks and last three weeks of rest. Two and a half such courses given and repeated until Wassermann is negative. Glucose administered before each injection. Green iodide of mercury pills given during rest period. Hyd. c̄ cret. to children combined with Sulpharsenol intramuscularly.							
G.	State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page. (See note to Item 5 and Memo. V21).	SYPHILIS. Wassermann test negative at end of treatment and at three monthly intervals till end of second year.  GONORRHOEA. Smears negative after prostate massage and instillation of silver nitrate. No signs or symptoms with passage of sound, urethroscopy and return to normal life for two months.							

The pathological work performed during the past five years in connection with venereal diseases is summarised in the following :—

						For detection of			For Wassermann re-action.
						Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Organisms. other	
Examinations of pathological material :—									
(a) Specimens which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the years :—									
1923	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	—
1924	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	—	—
1925	...	...	...	...	...	12	88	—	—
1926	...	...	...	...	...	7	107	—	—
1927	...	...	...	...	...	5	123	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—									
1923	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	82
1924	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	128
1925	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	151
1926	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	178
1927	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	209

Besides the 209 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the Centre, there were 277 tests for Wassermann re-action and 2 for gonococci sent to the Laboratory on behalf of local medical practitioners.

The following statement gives the return relating to all patients who have been in residence at the venereal diseases hostels during the year 1927 :—





## SECTION IX.

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who actually attended maternity cases within the Borough was 23, the same number as in the previous year. Five uncertified bona-fide midwives who were in practice previous to 1903 were still practising throughout 1927. Both routine inspections and special inquiries have been carried out as usual by the Inspector of Midwives.

805 maternity cases were attended by midwives during the year, as opposed to 864 in 1926. The fewer number is accounted for by the decrease in the birth-rate. Of the total number of maternity cases occurring in Rotherham, 55 per cent. were attended by midwives. There were two maternal deaths among midwives' cases; one was due to eclampsia and the other to pneumonia. No case of puerperal fever was notified as occurring among the midwives' cases.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. For the past three years the figures have been as follow:—17 cases in 1925, 11 cases in 1926, 6 cases in 1927. The marked reduction during the past year may in part be due to the fact that a free issue of collosol argenti was made to all the midwives in 1927 for the routine treatment of the babies' eyes.

During 1927 the Central Midwives Board issued a regulation which required midwives to keep notes of their ante-natal visits in a form prescribed by the Board. Although the form is rather beyond the capabilities of the average midwife, yet the majority of the midwives in the Borough have made a creditable attempt to fulfil the requirements of this rule. At all events, the new rule has directed their attention to the importance of ante-natal examination, and when they have been in doubt they have sent their patients either to a medical practitioner or to the ante-natal clinic.

It was necessary to suspend a midwife for a period of 27 days in order to avoid the spread of pemphigus neonatorum. The midwife was compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act of 1926.

In the course of the year two lectures were given to the midwives by the Child Welfare Medical Officer on the subjects of ante-natal examination and hæmorrhage.

The statistics for 1927 are given in the following table:—

Certificate No. of midwife.	No. of cases.	Infants living.	Infants deceased.	Stillbirths.	Feeding during 1st month.		Died within 3 days.	Cases of ophthalmia.	Puerperal fever.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Pemphigus.	Mothers deceased.	Illegitimate infants.	Twin births.	Medical aid required.
					Breast.	Artificial.									
57,198	91	89	2	2	84	5	2	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	77
24,756	20	20	—	—	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,924	56	56	5	—	52	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
8,590	19	19	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
5,767	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
47,557	28	28	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
40,344	92	90	4	2	86	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
2,910	24	24	1	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
39,684	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
69,067	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,859	78	78	5	2	76	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	19
44,515	48	47	3	2	43	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	29
65,414	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70,641	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,376	3	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39,157	82	78	5	5	76	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	21
40,576	58	58	3	—	56	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
64,479	12	11	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
34,006	105	103	1	2	89	14	1	2	—	1	4	1	4	—	34
55,602	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45,089	53	54	3	—	49	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	83
60,368	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,743	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	805	793	34	17	748	45	5	6	—	8	6	2	14	5	324

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

Medical aid was demanded by the midwives on 324 occasions in the course of the year. In spite of the fewer births, this is a considerable increase upon the previous year, and is probably due to the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for the routine ante-natal supervision of all midwives' cases. The number of demands for medical aid during the past three years has been as follows :—234 in 1925, 261 in 1926, 324 in 1927.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Seeing that ante-natal supervision is the most important factor in safeguarding both the mother and infant from the dangers associated with child-birth, it is satisfactory to note that the work performed at this clinic is greatly increasing. A total





9	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	—
11	Number of cases of “ inflammation of the eyes,” however slight	...	...	...	...	—
12	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with the reasons why they were not breast fed	...	...	...	...	—
13	Number of maternal deaths with causes— (1) Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
14	Number of foetal deaths— (a) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	10
	(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable	...	...	...	...	all 4 premature

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES.

The two registered private maternity homes in the Borough have been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The following table shows the births notified under this Act :—

Births notified.	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
From institutions and by doctors	633	29	662
By midwives	783	15	798
By sundry persons	0	2	2
Total notified prior to registration	1416	46	1462
Total number of births registered	1455		
Percentage notified prior to registration	97		

SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by Registrars and	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives	6	0	6
Attended by doctors	30	1	31
Born in institutions	6	0	6
Not traced	1	0	1
Total	43	1	44

## HOME VISITING.

There has been no change in the staff, though additional help has now become necessary. The year 1927 was probably the worst of post-war years as regards poverty and unemployment, and as a consequence the children have suffered. Many have been badly clothed, and those between two and five years of age have often been underfed.

Special supervision of illegitimate children has been continued. Co-operation between the Health Visitors and the Infant Life Protection Visitor has been maintained, and this has been of special value in observing illegitimate children put out to nurse.

Information regarding the Legitimacy Act, which came into operation in January, 1927, is now given to mothers in instances where the provisions of the Act apply, and in consequence several children have been legitimated during the year.

Although the health officials have no duties in regard to the Adoption of Children Act of 1926, yet information is given by the Health Visitors when required.

A register of changes of address of children has been kept during the year, so that those children who have moved to other parts of the Borough may not be lost sight of. When children have removed to other areas it has enabled information to be sent to other Local Authorities having child welfare schemes. Notices of the removal of 93 infants have been sent to other Authorities during the year and 17 similar notices have been received.

## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

## STILL-BIRTHS.

The registration of all still-births became compulsory on the 1st July, 1927. A professional inquiry has been made into these cases so that the cause may be ascertained, and in the midwives' cases advice given. As far as possible the woman is visited at intervals, and if she again becomes pregnant she is recommended to seek ante-natal advice.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND FEVER, MATERNAL DEATHS.

As puerperal pyrexia is notifiable, early information is obtained. A professional inquiry is made to ascertain the cause, and help and advice is offered when necessary. In the case of midwives, further action is sometimes called for.

## INFANTILE DEATHS.

All deaths of infants under 1 year are inquired into and special records are kept.



## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Mental defectives under five years of age are ascertained, and information is sent to the appropriate quarter.

The following table shows the work done by the five Health Visitors :—

Visits in respect of expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Do. still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Do. births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1257
Do. infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3700
Do. infants 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6626
Do. illegitimate infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Do. illegitimate infants 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Do. school entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Inquiries in respect of medical aid (midwives)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Do. milk grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Inspections of midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Special visits to midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Midwives' bags disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Attendances at child welfare clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Minor dressings performed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Ophthalmia neonatorum dressings (not included in above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Inquiries in respect of philanthropic funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Post natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopaedic visits (children 1 to 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Orthopaedic clinic attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

## CONSULTATION CLINICS.

Three child welfare clinics are held every week. That on Monday afternoon is held at St. George's Hall, and the Wednesday and Friday afternoon clinics are held at Ferham House. The Medical Officer is present at every session. The clinics were very well attended during the year. The following table gives the figures relating to the two Centres :—

							Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	48
Infants attending under one year (total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	550
Infants attending under one year (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	237
Children 1 to 5 years (total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	486
Children 1 to 5 years (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	243
Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4432	3309
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	69
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	1002	846

The following statement gives a list of the defects which were found :—

							Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Abscess, enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Adenoids and tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9

Ferham      St. George's  
House.      Hall.

Advice <i>re</i> circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	28
Advice <i>re</i> feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	77
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	7
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Boils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	3
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	10
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2
Chilblains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	5
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	53
Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	107
Cystic swelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	—
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5
Defective speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Deformity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	48
Discharging ears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	22
Discharging eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	14
Dislocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	19
Enlarged glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	25
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	5
Fracture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Ganglion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1
Haematoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	39
Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Inguinal adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Inguinal hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Intertrigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
Knocked knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Lipoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Loss of appetite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	17

										Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Loss of weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Masturbation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Microcephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mongol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Naevus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Nasal discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Pediculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	68
Snuffles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Specific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Sprains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Swellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	40
Tetany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Threadworms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
Tongue-tie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Tubercular knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ulcerated mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Umbilical hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	29
Umbilical sore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
Under weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Undescended testicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3

### VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1927, the Voluntary Helpers have continued their visits to the child welfare clinics.

Twelve ladies have attended in rotation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to serve tea to the mothers and to help in other ways.



Thanks are due to the members of the circle for their regular attendance, especially to some who have kept it up carefully for ten years, and who have also helped with sewing, etc.

### FREE AND ASSISTED SUPPLY OF MILK.

At the beginning of the year, children only up to the age of nine months were eligible for the receipt of milk if the income of the parent came within the necessary scale. In April the age was raised to 18 months, and in October to two years. In special cases milk could be granted to children above that age on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

A summary of the working of the scheme is given in the following statement:—

						Cows' milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	1174	548
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	...	945	483
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	...	75	28
Number of applications above scale	...	...	...	...	...	154	37
Approximate quantity of milk granted	...	...	...	...	...	14601 quarts.	2919 lbs.
Approximate cost of milk supplied	...	...	...	...	...	£320	£217

### MUNICIPAL DEPOTS FOR THE SALE OF DRIED MILK, &c.

The total sales have been well maintained. It is satisfactory to note that the sale of cod liver oil is nearly double that of last year.

The following summary gives details of the food disposed of at the Municipal dried milk depots during 1927:—

							Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Glaxo sold during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	6779 lbs.	12562 lbs.
Glaxo sold at half cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 „	— „
Glaxo free to necessitous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2214 „	— „
Half cream Glaxo sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 „	91 „
Virol sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	1320½ „	2478½ „
Almata sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	1622 „	2627 „
Almata sold at half cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 „	— „
Almata free	...	...	...	...	...	...	539 „	— „
Virolax sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 „	141¾ „
Lactogal sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	28½ „	4¼ „
Cod liver oil sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	825 x4 oz. bottles.	4412 x4 oz. bottles.

## HOME HELPS.

In the survey report for 1925 the Home Help scheme was fully described, and the opinion was expressed that when the scheme became better known there would be a greater demand for the services of the Home Help. That opinion has been justified by the results of the working of the scheme during 1927. The service has increased three-fold, and has met with unqualified appreciation. The scheme is very similar to that of last year. A list of approved Home Helps is kept, and they are paid only for the period during which they are employed.

The following table shows the work done since the scheme was inaugurated :—

Year.	Number of homes attended.	Number of days on which Home Helps were employed.
1925     ...     ...	17	244
1926     ...     ...	18	275
1927     ...     ...	52	938

## MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Two maternity outfits are now supplied by the Stoddart Fund, and are loaned out to necessitous mothers in the district. The bags contain all that is necessary for a confinement, including sterilised dressings. There is a constant demand for the use of these outfits, and they are much appreciated.

## ORTHOPÆDIC SCHEME.

A scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age was inaugurated during the year. As a start, arrangements were made to reserve one bed at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, at a cost to the Corporation of £2 12s. 6d. a week when occupied. Contributions from the parents is demanded when the income per head, after deducting rent, is more than 10s. per week. In no case is a contribution of more than 10s. per week asked for. The orthopædic surgeon, Mr. Crockatt, examined 14 children in November, and gave advice as to their treatment. Two children were chosen for admission to the Kirbymoorside Hospital early in 1928.

## SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

Over 500 Welfare children attained the age of five years, and transfer cards giving particulars about their health and home conditions were handed over to the School Medical Officer.

## CERTAIN DISEASES.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified during the year, and terminated fatally.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Thirteen cases were notified. In the case of five mothers, the rise of temperature was due to a condition not directly due to child-birth, such as influenza.

On March 2nd, the Council confirmed an arrangement made with the Rotherham Hospital Board for the admission of cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia into the General Hospital at a fee of 9s. per day per patient. During the year one case was admitted.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven cases were notified, of which four were treated at the Child Welfare Centre. All the cases recovered without impairment of sight.

The following table gives the results of the treatment:—

Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total blind- ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	At Welfare Centre.				
7	3	4	7	0	0	0

## MEASLES.

Approximately eleven hundred cases occurred during the year in children under five years of age. All notified cases were visited by the Health Visitors, who gave advice as regards nursing when needed and distributed pamphlets.

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA IN INFANTS.

The comparatively slight incidence of this is to be explained partly to the fly campaign and partly to the low mean temperature during the Summer.

## PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

Six cases occurred among babies delivered by midwives, and one of these terminated fatally. The disease was made notifiable, and this has made it possible for steps to be taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Every case has been immediately inquired into, and the source of infection has usually been traced either to a co-existent septic condition in the home or in association with the midwife.



## RICKETS.

Rickets still continues its crippling effects on the child life of the Borough, and at least half the children appear to be affected to a more or less degree. In the report for last year it was pointed out that the disease was due to the lack of a certain substance which is manufactured by the action of the ultra-violet rays of the sunlight on the skin. This substance is called vitamin D. As a result of the perpetual smoky atmosphere, natural ultra-violet rays are practically non-existent in Rotherham. It is hopeful, however, from a child welfare point of view, to note that a statutory Smoke Abatement Committee has been formed jointly with representatives from Sheffield, and the smoke problem is being tackled as efficiently as industrial interests permit. Every penny spent on the reduction of atmospheric smoke is worth while. Seeing that natural sunlight is not available and as facilities for artificial sunlight treatment have, unfortunately, not materialised, it is necessary to give to rickety children in a ready-made form the vitamin D which they lack, and the most practical method is to give it in the shape of cod liver oil, which is rich in this substance. Thanks to the Stoddart Fund, this has been made possible, and in the course of the year, 2,028 x 4 ounce bottles of cod liver oil have been supplied free to children suffering from rickets. The benefit has been enormous, and the knowledge would have gladdened the heart of the late Colonel Stoddart.

Prevention and efficient treatment of rickets must have a great effect for good on the future manhood and also on the future mothers of the nation. As its effects cause contracted pelvis and difficult confinements, so its prevention will reduce maternal mortality and still-births.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the details concerning infantile mortality. The higher rate of 90 per 1,000 births is disappointing, but is explained by the rather severe epidemic of influenza in the Spring. There were 31 deaths from pneumonia during the year, chiefly as a result of this epidemic and as a late result of measles.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
<b>All Causes :</b> certified				26	5	10	9	50	22	20	17	19	128
uncertified				2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Abdominal tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	8
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	11	31
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	4
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3
Premature birth	...	...	...	14	2	3	2	21	4	—	—	—	25
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	4	1	1	—	6	2	1	2	—	11
Other causes	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	8	2	3	1	1	15
Totals	...	...	...	28	5	10	9	52	22	20	18	19	131

Nett births in the year :		legitimate infants	...	...	...	...	1386
		illegitimate infants	...	...	...	...	69
							—1455
Nett deaths in the year :		legitimate	...	...	...	...	118
		illegitimate	...	...	...	...	13
							—131
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births :		legitimate	...	...	...	...	85
		illegitimate	...	...	...	...	188
							—90

## SECTION X.

### MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table, particulars are given for the year 1927, of mental defectives, (a) subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority, and (b) who may become subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority. The figures do not include any persons in receipt of Poor Law relief, whether institutional or outdoor, and no cases are included under more than one main heading of the return :—

A.—Number of cases “ subject to be dealt with ” :—

							Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Under “ order ” :—								
	(a) (1) In institutions	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
	(2) On licence from institutions	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) (1) Under guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
	(2) On licence from guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	In “ places of safety ”	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
	Under statutory supervision	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	25
3.	Numbers, if any, of foregoing—								
	(a) Attending occupation centres	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Awaiting removal to an institution	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
4.	*Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—								
	(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (1) (b) (v))						1	—	1
	(b) Otherwise “ ascertained ”	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

\*B.—Number of cases who may become “ subject to be dealt with ” :—

1.	In institutions or under guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3 :—								
	(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom it has not yet been decided whether they are “ subject to be dealt with ” or not	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
3.	Under voluntary supervision	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
	Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending occupation centres	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Of the total number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority under Sect. 2 (1) (b) (v) during the year, there were :—



				Males.		Females.		Totals
Sent to institutions (by order)	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Placed under guardianship (by order)	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Placed in “ places of safety ”	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Died or removed from area	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
				4	...	—	...	4

At the end of the year, it will be observed there were 12 cases under “ order,” 10 in institutions, and 2 under guardianship, and that 4 cases were in a “ place of safety.” The total number of defectives known to the Local Authority, excluding those in receipt of Poor Law relief, institutional or outdoor, was 72.

During the year, the Health Visitor, part of whose duties are under the Mental Deficiency Act, was authorised to attend the lectures, demonstrations, and visits to institutions, conducted by the Central Association for Mental Welfare. Much valuable information was obtained, and, as far as has been practicable, improved methods have since been applied in Rotherham. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitor, in addition to her attendances at the frequent clinics held in the Public Health Office, was 159.

In connection with home visiting and the persuasion of parents to bring their defective children to the clinic, many of the barriers, hitherto difficult, have been broken down by tact and kindness, and the real advantage of supervision is becoming more apparent to the persons concerned.

Those who are willing and anxious now appreciate the value of skilled suggestions as to the best methods of teaching beneficial exercises, habits of cleanliness, and independence in dressing and feeding, to the defective.

As the work of ascertainment increases, it becomes more evident that, in order to deal with each case adequately, an institution under local control is essential. To obtain a vacancy from an outside Authority is practically an impossibility, even for a high grade case, which is the least trouble and the best proposition from the standpoint of training.

In relation to this question of providing accommodation of a local nature for mental defectives, Rotherham made a pioneer move in December, 1926, by approaching the Board of Control to call a conference of neighbouring Local Authorities. This was agreed to by the Board, and after several such conferences had taken place, and various possibilities had been discussed, the position at the end of the year, when a Provisional Joint Committee of several Authorities had been set up, with Alderman Wormald as Chairman, was very encouraging.

At the end of the period dealt with in the last report, the number of blind persons registered in the Borough was 89. During the year, 16 new cases were added, 7 died, and 2 removed from the area, so that the number now on the register is 96.

Age.				Males.	Females.			Total.
0-5	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
5-16	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7
16-21	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
21-30	...	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
30-40	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	12
40-50	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7
50-60	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	22
60-70	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	16
70 and over	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	22
				—		—		—
				56		40		96
				==		==		==

[illegible]

96

In the following table details are given as to the employability of the blind persons over the age of 16 years :—

					Males.		Females.		Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	11
Training	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7
Trainable	...	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Trained but not working	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	38	...	26	...	64
Children ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	9
					—		—		—
					56		40		96
					==		==		==

The occupations of the employed blind persons are as follow :—

Factory.

Mat maker	...	...	...	...	1
Basket maker	...	...	...	...	1
Machine knitter, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
					—3

At Home.

Tea agency. Shopkeeper	...	...	...	...	2
Contractor	...	...	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	...	...	1
Canvasser	...	...	...	...	1
Tuner ...	...	...	...	...	1
Knitter	...	...	...	...	2
					—8
					—
					11
					==

For certain classes of blind persons special provisions are made, either from local or national resources, and it is important that full advantage should be taken of these. In the case of blind children under school age, suitable cases (those where the home circumstances are considered unsatisfactory for a blind child) can be admitted into the Sunshine Homes under the control of the National Institution for the Blind; children between the ages of 5 and 16 should be at a special school if suitable; blind persons between 16 and 50 should, wherever possible, receive training and employment; blind persons between 50 and 70 are eligible to receive the Old Age Pension on the same terms as for blind persons at 70.

A careful analysis of the register has been made, and the Committee are satisfied that full advantage is being taken of these special provisions in the County



Borough of Rotherham. There are two blind children under 5, but the home conditions are quite satisfactory, and it is not necessary for them to be sent to a Home. Of the 7 blind children between 5 and 16, 6 are at special schools, and arrangements for the education of the remaining case are now being made.

There are 38 blind persons in the Borough between the ages of 50 and 70, and the following table shows how many of them are in receipt of the Old Age Pension under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and the reasons which disqualify those not in receipt of it :—

In receipt of pension	...	...	...	...	29
Employed—income over scale	...	...	...	...	1
Husband employed—income over scale	...	...	...	...	1
In institutions and disqualified	...	...	...	...	4
Private means—income over scale	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					38

There is no special provision for blind persons over 70 years of age, but they are, of course, entitled to the Old Age Pension on the same terms as persons with sight. The following table gives the same particulars with regard to this class as in the preceding table :—

In receipt of pension	...	...	...	...	21
Private means—income over scale	...	...	...	...	1

The Blind Persons Act, 1920, placed the responsibility for the welfare of the blind persons in Rotherham upon the Town Council, and a scheme for this was prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health as required by the Act. Originally, provision was made for the work to be done by the Council in co-operation with the Sheffield Royal Institution for the Blind, but on 2nd September, 1927, when the Sheffield City Council took over the Institution's workshops at 57-59 and 140-144, West Street, and also the care of the unemployable blind persons in the area, an arrangement was made between the two Corporations whereby Sheffield Corporation undertook to continue to provide training and employment for suitable cases from the Rotherham area, together with home teaching and visiting in the Borough, on the same terms as those in force with the Institution. Councillor Hall was appointed on the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee of the Sheffield City Council as the representative of the Rotherham Town Council, and also a member of the Sub-Committee which manages the workshops.

In November, the Rotherham Blind Persons Act Committee was informed by the Town Clerk of Sheffield that his Council proposed to increase the rate of augmentation paid to the blind workers in the Council's workshops from a flat rate of 12s. per week to the following scale :—

Under 20s. wages per week, 20s. augmentation.

20s. to 30s. wages per week, 20s. augmentation, less 2d. in the 1s. for every 1s. over 20s.

Over 30s. wages per week, 20s. less above, and 3d. in every 1s. over 30s.

The Town Clerk also stated that the City Council proposed to pay maintenance grants to trainees at the following rates :—

	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd. Yr.
Juniors (under 21) .....	5/- p.w.	10/- p.w.	15/- p.w.
Adults (single) male .....	20/- p.w.	25/- p.w.	30/- p.w.
Adults (single) Female .....	17/6 p.w.	22/6 p.w.	27/6 p.w.
Adults (married) male .....	27/6 p.w.	32/6 p.w.	37/6 p.w.

The question was considered by the Rotherham Blind Persons Act Committee and Education Committee, and they decided to recommend the Council to pay the same rates to the Rotherham employees and trainees, and authorised the Sheffield City Council to pay these on their behalf.

It is understood that the Sheffield City Council propose to erect new workshops and training centre for the blind in the immediate future, as the premises in West Street are very overcrowded. The Rotherham blind persons who are employed or under training in Sheffield will, of course, share all the advantages to be derived from the provision of a new and up-to-date building.

The Sheffield Corporation are continuing to provide free passes on the Sheffield trams for Rotherham workers and trainees, and as they are also provided with passes for the Rotherham trams by the Town Council, they have no fare to pay to and from the workshops.

The various benefits for the Rotherham blind persons mentioned in the last report have been continued throughout the year. They include the provision of free tram tickets (of which 288 dozen twopenny tickets and 290 dozen penny tickets were issued during the year), half the cost again being borne by the Tramways Committee and half by the Blind Persons Act Committee. The Rotherham branch of Toc H, again, during the Winter, co-operated with the Blind Persons Act Committee in arranging monthly concerts, which were very much appreciated.

The Blind Persons Act Committee themselves arranged a Summer outing, tea and concert at Christmas, and a Christmas gift for each blind person in the Borough, the whole cost of these being borne by the rates. The blind people look forward to these annual events with great eagerness, and there is no doubt of their enjoyment of them when they take place.

The work of home teaching and visiting in the Borough was continued through the year by Miss N. Brookes, the only change being that on the 2nd September, 1927, she ceased to be employed by the Royal Sheffield Institution for the Blind, and became a member of the Sheffield Corporation Staff. During the year she paid the following visits :—

Ordinary.	Special.	Grants.	Lessons.	Total.
532	165	39	118	854

She also paid 87 grants of money, amounting in all to £51 10s. These grants were authorised by the Blind Persons Act Committee and the cost borne by the rates.

The scheme for financial assistance to the unemployable blind in Rotherham, mentioned in the last report, was considered by the Committee several times during the year, but they found considerable difficulty in coming to an arrangement with the Poor Law Authorities, and up to the 31st December last no definite plans had been formulated.